

Country : USSR
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. FRUITS. Berries.

M

Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1958, NO-96132

Author : Yenikev, Kh.K.

Institut. :
Title : On the Problem of the Origin of Large-Fruit Forms of Sloe and Bullace Plum

Orig. Pub. : Agrobiologiya, 1957, No. 4, 139-148

Abstract : It has been possible to determine through a study of diverse forms of blackthorn growing both wild and in orchard plantings of the middle zone that three radically distinct types of sloe are lumped together under a common name: the wild small-fruited, large-fruited low productive and the large fruited highly productive. The artificially derived bullace hybrids have a great resemblance to the large-fruited low productive sloe form. It was established that the large fruited sloe is a

Card:

1/3

*Moscow plodovo-yagodnaya opyt'naya stantsiya
(fruit breeding station) Biryulevo*

Country :
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS. FRUITS. Berries.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001
Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BIOL., 21, 1958, NO-96132

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962710002-3

M

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : natural hybrids between the blackthorn and plum. The author assumes that besides the primary process of hybridization between the sloe and wild myrobalan plum in the Caucasus (according to V.A. Rybin) there has occurred in the middle zone a secondary process of natural crossing between the local wild sloe and large-fruited hybrid sloes and varieties of plums from the south. The author suggests that one conditionally term the large-fruited sloe plants in which blackthorn character

Card:

2/3

Country :
Category : CULTIVATED PLANTS, FRUITS M
Abs. Jour. : REF ZHUR-BICL., 21, 1958, NO 96132
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract : istics predominate, regarding them as crosses
between Prunus domestica x P. spinosa, while those
plants closer to the plum ordinarily belong to
the independent species P. insititia considered
a variety of P. domestica. The bibliography lists
15 titles.--A.Ch. Kelll

Card: 3/3

YENIKHYEV, Kh.K., kand. biolog. nauk

Producing new plum varieties in the central region. Trudy TSOL
6:145-165 '57. (MIRA 12:10)
(Plum--Varieties)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82511

Author : Yenikeev, Kh.K.

Inst :

Title : Selection of Plum and Cherry in USSR

Orig Pub : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No 12, 75-82

Abstract : 145 new varieties and selected forms of plum have been developed in USSR. In the southern and Middle Asiatic republics and oblasts - 60 varieties; in central chernozem and non-chernozem oblasts - 34 varieties, in western republics and oblasts - 17, in Fovolzh'ye - 14, in Ural, Siberia and Far East - 20 varieties. From the 145 new varieties 87 were developed by the method of hybridization and 58 - as the result of seed planting. The sport selection in cherry produced better results than in plum because in cherry the bud variations are encountered more frequently. In Michurinsk a number of

Card 1/2

- 130 -

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhurn. Biol., No 18, 1958, 82511

valuable sports of Lyubskaya cherry was segregated.
Altogether 42 varieties of cherry were segregated in
the middle and northern zones of the country. --
I.K. Fortunatov

Card 2/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit Plants.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77819.

Author : Yenikev, Kh. K.

Inst

Title : Horticulture in Norway.

Orig Pub: Mosk. kolkhoznik, 1958, No 3, 39-40.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

131

YENIKHEYEV, Kh.K., doktor biol.nauk

Features of the propagation of new fruit varieties as related
to the differences in tissue quality. Agrobiologiya no.4:38-48
Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskaya plodovo-yagodnaya opytnaya stantsiya, st. Biryulevo.
(Fruit culture)

YENIKEYEV Kh. K.

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1956 No. 104851
AUTHOR : Yenikev, Kh. K.
INST. :
TITLE : Orchard Cultivation in Norway.
ORIG. PUB. : Sad i ogored, 1952, No. 4, 62-64
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

YENIKHEYEV, Kh.K., doktor biol.nauk

Problems pertaining to the breeding and genetics of fruits and
berries in Canada. Agrobiologiya no.1:120-125 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Canada--Fruit culture)

IVANOV, P.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; YENIKHEYEV, Kh.K., doktor biolog.nauk;
YAZVITSKIY, M.N., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, zaslushenny deyatel'
nauki RSFSR.

Lack of understanding in approaching problems of scientific work;
letter to the editor. Agrobiologiya no.2:316-317 Mr-Apr '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Direktor Moskovskoy plodovo-yagodnoy opytной stantsii (for
Ivanov). 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Moskovskoy
plodovo-yagodnoy opytной stantsii (for Yenikheyev). 3. Zaveduyu-
shchiy agrokhimicheskoy laboratoriyey Moskovskoy plodovo-yagodnoy
opytной stantsii (for Yazvitskiy).

(Strawberries--Fertilizers and manures)

YENIKYEYEV, Kh.K., doktor biol.nauk

Results obtained from the interspecific hybridization of
fruits and berries. Agrobiologiya no.6:924-928 N-D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskaya plodovo-yagodnaya stantsiya.
(Fruit culture) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

YENIKYEYEV, Kh.K.

Characteristics of the reproduction of new varieties as related to the heterogeneity of their tissues. Trudy Inst.gen. no.25:58-74 '59. (MIRA 15:3)

- Red berry 4/42*
1. Moskovskaya plodovo-yagodnaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Botany—Variation) (Plant propagation)

YENIKHEY, Khasan Karimovich; GLUSHCHENKO, I.Ye., akademik, otv.red.;
MAKAROVA, O.V., red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, M.D., tekhn.red.

[Biological characteristics of plums and the introduction of
new varieties] Biologicheskie osobennosti slivy i vyvedenie
novykh sortov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 320 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni
V.I.Lenina (for Glushchenko).
(Plum--Varieties)

YENIKEYEV, KH. K.,

"Pollination with Pollen Mixture to Produce Interspecific Hybrids of Plum
and Cherry (Prunus),"

report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of Genetics, The Hague, Netherlands,
2-10 Sep 63

KUSHNER, Kh.F., otv. red.; GLUSHCHENKO, I.Ye., red.; ~~YENIKHEYEV~~
~~Kh.K.~~, red.; KOSIKOV, K.V., red.; NUZHIDIN, N.I., red.;
PASHINSKAYA, T.N., red.; POLYAKOV, I.M., red.; PREZENT,
I.I., red.; SUKHOV, K.S., red.; FEYGISON, N.I., red., izd-
va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn. red.

[Genetics in agriculture] Genetika - sel'skomu khoziaistvu.
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 794 p. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut genetiki.
(Plant breeding) (Stock and stockbreeding)

YENIKEYEV, Kh.K.

Using the method of pollination by a pollen mixture to produce interspecific hybrids of plums and cherries. Agrobiologiya no.2:243-246 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy zonal'nyy institut sadovodstva nechernozemnoy polosy.

YENIKEYEV, Kh.K., doktor biolog. nauk, prof.

New varieties of fruit crops. Agrobiologiya no.5:643-648
S-O '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy zonal'nyy institut sadovodstva
nechernozemnoy polosy, Biryulevo, Moskovskoy oblasti.

YENIKEYEV, Kh.M.; KOZLOV, D.N.; KRUZHILIN, M.P.; MEZHUYEV, B.N.;
NALCHAN, A.G.; NIKULIN, A.I.; PANKIN, V.A.; SHAVIN, G.F.;
LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. 1zd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn.
red.

[Metal-cutting machines; kinematic adjustment of metal-
cutting machines] Metalloreshushchiye stanki; kinematicheskaya
nastroika metalloreshushchikh stankov. Pod red. A.G.Nalchana.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 179 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy mashinostroitel'nyy institut.
Kafedra "Metalloreshushchiye stanki i instrumenty." 2. Prepo-
davately kafedry "Metalloreshushchiye stanki i instrumenty"
Vsesoyuznogo Zaochnogo Mashinostroitel'nogo instituta (for
all except Lesnichenko, Smirnova).

(Metal cutting) (Machinery, Kinematics of)

YENIKEYEV, P., laureat Leninskoy premii.

Gazli treasures. NTO 2 no.10:17-19 0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Glavnyy geologo otdele nefi i gaza Ministerstva geologii i
okhrany nedr SSSR.

(Gazli—Gas, Natural)

YENIKHEYEV, Kh. M.

Yenikheyev, Kh. M. - "Methods for increasing the rigidity of lathe beds," Trudy ENIMS (Eksperim. nauch.-issled. in-t metalloreschushchikh stankov), Issue 1, 1948, p. 3-37, - Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

YENIKEYEV, Kh. M.

Machinery - Design

Sturdiness of machines and metal economy, Stan.
1 instr., 23, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VASIL'YEV, V.S.; YENIKYEV, Kh.M.

Dynamic balancing machines. Stan.1 instr. 24 no.7:9-12 J1 '53.
(MLHA 6:8)
(Balancing of machinery)

YENIKHEYEV, M.G.

Anaerobic method for controlling *Ustilago tritici* (Pers) Jens.
Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.6:121-123 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva,
g. Omsk.
(Seeds--Disinfection) (Rusts (Botany))

YENIKHEYEV, M.I.

Working conditions of laboratory personnel employing radioactive
Iodine-131. Trudy TSIU 71:243-246 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra radiatsionnoy gigiyeny (zav. prof. F.G. Krotkov)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

S/124/61/000/010/023/056
D251/D301

AUTHOR: Yenikeyev, M.P.

TITLE: Heat exchange of a plane surface with different angles of inclination in the case of free motion of the air

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 10, 1961, 77, abstract 10 B553 (Tr. Kazansk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1959, (1960), no. 42, 60-72)

TEXT: Definitive data on the heat exchange of a plane surface are cited. As a comparison with the results published earlier (Tr. Kazansk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1958, no. 39, 37-50 - RZhMekh., 1960, no. 10, 13267) the heat exchange of a plane plate of dimensions less than $300 \times 300 \text{ mm}^2$ and $200 \times 200 \text{ mm}^2$ in a free current of air with various angles of rotation is also investigated. The magnitude of the temperature head varies within the limits $10 - 90^\circ$. Critical relationships of the type $N = A(GP)^n$ are stated for inclin-

Card 1/2

Heat exchange of a plane...

S/124/61/000/010/023/056
D251/D301

ed slabs, where A and n are constants dependent on the actual angle of rotation and the position of the heat-exchange surface. For calculating the heat exchange of a horizontal surface, treated according to the formula for a vertical plate, the author recommends the reduction of the value obtained to 38-40%. The influence of a parallel plate on the heat exchange of vertical and inclined plates is considered. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] ✓

Card 2/2

YENIKEYEV, M. P., CAND TECH SCI, "HEAT EMISSION OF A ^{plane} ~~flat~~
SURFACE ^{inclined} UNDER VARIOUS ANGLES OF ITS ~~DIR~~, IN THE CASE OF FREE
MOVEMENT OF ~~THE~~ AIR." KAZAN', 1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC
SPEC ED RSFSR. KAZAN' AVIATION INST). (KL-DV, 11-61, 219).

-143-

~~YENIKSEYEV, M. R.~~
ENIKSEV, M. R.
25413

Svetlyy Grossulyar Iz Magnetitovogo Vestorozhieniya. Kara-Archa. Doklady
Akad. Nauk Uz SSR, No. 4, 1948, s. 6-9.
--Rezyume Na Uzbek. Yaz.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

YENIKHEYEV, M.R.

Physicochemical study of the serpentine group of minerals. Trudy
SAGU no.21:7-20 '50. (MIRA 9:5)

(Serpentine)

YENIKEYEV, M.R.

Magnesium fibroferrite from the Chatkal District. Trudy SAGU no.21:
27-33 '50. (MLRA 9:5)

(Chatkal District--Fibroferrite)

YENIKEYEV, M R.

USSR.

Diopside-augite of Chatkal. M. R. Enikeev. *Zapiski
Uzbekistan. Otdel. Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva* 2, 43-
56 (1951). Chem. analyses, optical properties, and crystal-
lography of a monoclinc pyroxene from Chatkal region
show that it consists of 40.50% diopside and 59.44%
augite. Paul V. Fenn. *re-201*

given. I contains: SiO_2 54.23, Al_2O_3 15.53, Fe_2O_3 0.07,
 MnO trace, CaO 0.80, MgO 0.83, Na_2O 1.78, K_2O 0.29, C 2
6.40, H_2O 12.74, sum 100% which includes 1.18% mass.

with a percentage loss of wt. except for a small gain

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962710002-3"

YENIKYEV, M.R.

~~Central Asiatic~~ lithium biotite hydride. Trudy SAGU no. 39:57-60
'53. (MLRA 10:5)
(Soviet Central Asia--Lithium biotite hydride)

YENIKYEV, M.R.

Actinolite from the Chatkal Range. Trudy SAGU no.39:61-64 '53.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Chatkal Range--Actinolite)

YENIKYEV, M. R.

Some Data on Schweitzerite

Schweitzerite is involved in the weathering crust of magnesium limestone. It is found in the fissures of these rocks in the form of thin needle-like aggregates in association with talc and calcite. Gradual transitions of schweitzerite to sepiolite are observed. The author carried out spectral and thermal studies of schweitzerite. On the curves of heating endothermic pauses are noted at 85, 705-800° and an exothermal effect is observed at 850°. The curves of dehydration indicate that the release of water occurs over a wide range of temperatures. (RZhGeol, No. 5, 1955). Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta. geol. n., bk. 5, 1954, 17-20.

SO: Sum.No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

YENIKHEYEV, M. R.

Plumbojarosite From the Central T'ien Shan

The author presents the results of spectral, chemical and thermal studies of plumbojarosite from the oxidation zone of the lead deposit in the Central T'ien Shan. The thermal study permits one to speak about the presence in the heating curves of the plumbojarosites of endothermal reactions in the low-temperature region (at 155° and 285°), which are due to the liberation of weakly bound and "Goethitic" water. The results of the chemical analysis of one of the specimens of plumbojarosite in % of weight is as follows: Fe₂O₃ 37.80; FeO 1.44; CaO 0.60; MgO 0.65; PbO 16.90; CuO 0.52; K₂O 0.17; Na₂O 0.87; SO₃ 22.55; H₂O 9.35; SiO 8.80; total 99.65. (RZhGeol, No. 5, 1955) Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta. Geol. n. bk. 5, 1954, 21-27.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

YENIKSEYEV, M. R.

"Certain Minerals in the Weathering Crust of Chatkal," Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, No 5, pp 59-70, 1954

In a study of the mineralogy of the skarn-magnetite deposits of Chatkal'skaya Rayon the author encountered an interesting association of minerals which formed in the weathering crust (sepolite, talc, chlorite-clinochlor, hydrogoethite). He presents the results of his chemical, thermometric, and optical investigations of these minerals and compares them with the results of studies on the same minerals from other sites. His conclusions: hydrosilicates of magnesium, chlorite, and hydroxide of iron never form large-scale conglomerates; most often of all they are encountered in the form of veinlet streaks and small inclusions, and in dispersive state among rocks; sepiolites are coordinate with portions of the development of serpentine in dolomitized limestones, etc. (RZhGeol, No 4, 1955)

Sum. No. 681, 7 Oct 55

YENIKEYEV, M.R.

Goslarite and its variation in an oxidation zone. Trudy SAGU
no.63:13-17 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

(Goslarite)

YENIKHEYEV, M.R.

New data on schweizerite. Trudy SAGU no.52:17-20 '54.

(MLRA 10:5)

(Antigorite)

YENIKYEV, M.R.

Plumbojarosite from the central Tien Shan. Trudy SAGU no.52:21-27
'54. (MIRA 10:5)
(Tien Shan--Jarosite)

15-1957-3-3052

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
pp 87-88 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yenikeev, M. R.

TITLE: Some Features in the Composition of Jarosites
(Nekotoryye osobennosti sostava yaroazitov)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955,
Nr 8, pp 167-172

ABSTRACT: During a study of the mineralogy of the oxidation zone of sulfide deposits, unusual massive accumulations of jarosite were encountered. They formed by the interaction of sulfides and the alteration products of feldspars from granitic rocks. These massive accumulations of jarosite line the walls of the old workings, and may even be found on the surface of the ground, forming dense crusts of reniform material. The jarosite has a conchoidal

Card 1/3

15-1957-3-3052

Some Features in the Composition of Jarosites

fracture, a high density, a hardness greater than 3, a brownish-yellow to dark brown color, and a specific gravity of 3.09 to 3.15. A golden-yellow interference color is observed under crossed nicols, indicating a very high birefringence. The jarosite occurs in dense monomineralic patches and also in narrow fractures and around grains of oxidized sulfides. Determination of the pH of a suspension of massive jarosite showed the pH to range from 5.6 to 5.8. This range of values differs from the pH of a suspension of ordinary jarosite. The following elements were detected by spectral analysis: Fe and Pb abundant; Na about 1%; Zn, Al, and Si in tenths of a per cent; Cu, Sb, Mg, and Ti in hundredths of a per cent; and Ag, Mn, Mo, and V in thousandths of a percent. The chemical analysis gave K_2O 5.65%; Na_2O 1.50%; PbO 4.84%; ZnO 0.10%; Fe_2O_3 47.00%; SO_3 30.53%; H_2O 10.60%; total 100.22%. Recalculating the chemical analysis to 100% and determining the relative molecular quantities, the author indicates that all the

Card 2/3

15-1957-3-3052

Some Features in the Composition of Jarosites . . .

analyzed massive jarosite is included in the theoretical formula. Two well-defined endothermic effects are noted on the thermal curve for the massive jarosite, reflecting the dehydration and the dissociation of the mineral. The curve also shows a small exothermic effect, a slight deviation in the curve in the temperature interval from 600° to 700°. A comparison of this curve with the curves, well-known in geological literature, for jarosite, natrojarosite, and plumbojarosite indicate the curve to be intermediate. Detailed study of the massive jarosite leads the author to consider it an intermediate variety between jarosite and plumbojarosite.

G.A.G.

Card 3/3

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... ..
liberation of SO_2 . Dehydration of aspartic acid was carried out
at intervals of 100° in a muffle furnace. It was found that
most of the H_2O and SO_2 was removed from the mineral at
... ..

YENIKEYEV, M.R.

Rare find of nitrocalcite. Zap.Vs.min.ob-va 86 no.3:403-404 '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznogo mineralogicheskogo obshchestva.
2. Kafedra mineralogii Srednaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Tashkent.

(Kuraminskiy Range--Nitrocalcite)

YENIKHYN, M.R.

Nasledovite, a new mineral from the Altyn-Topkaskiy ore field.
Dokl. AN Uz.SSR no.5:17-17 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR A.S. Uklonskim.
(Sardob--Dundasite)

YENIFYEV, M.R.

Sauconite from the Altyn-Topkan deposit. Zap. Uz. Otd. Vses. min.
ob-va no.12:79-84 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Kurama Range--Montmorillonite)

3(8)

AUTHORS:

Badalov, S. T., Yenikeyev, M. R.

SOV/7-59-4-4/9

TITLE:

On the Geochemistry of Cadmium in the Almalyk and Altyn-Topkan Ore Deposits of Karamazar (K geokhimii kadmiya v Almalykskom i Altyn-Topkanskom rudnykh polyakh Karamazara)

PERIODICAL:

Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 328 - 335 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The cadmium tenor were determined by V. A. Moskvitina, P. L. Prikhid'ko and V. V. Prasalova polarographically and chemically in the laboratory of the trust Uzgeolrazvedka, and in the laboratory of the Institut geologii AN UzSSR (Institute of Geology AS UzSSR). Further comparison values from other deposits of the USSR and foreign countries were used. The investigations give the following data: Cadmium tenor in zinc blendes of the copper-molybdenum mineralization of Almalyk (Table 1), cadmium tenor in zinc blendes of other deposits (Table 2), cadmium and iron tenor in zinc blendes in the polymetallic mineralization of Zapadnyy Karamazar and comparison values from other districts of the USSR (Table 3), cadmium tenor in tetrahedrites of Karamazar and Rudnyy Altay (Table 4), cadmium tenor in minerals of the oxidation zone

Card 1/2

On the Geochemistry of Cadmium in the Almalyk and
and Altyn-Topkan Ore Deposits of Karamazar

SOV/7-59-4-4/9

(Table 5). From this the following results: Under hypogene conditions cadmium is enriched in zinc blendes, less in zinc tetrahedrite; with decreasing temperature the cadmium tenor of the zinc blendes increases. The cadmium tenor does not depend there so much on the iron tenor of the zinc blendes as on the type of the deposit and the paragenesis. The comparatively high cadmium tenor of the zinc tetrahedrites has hitherto not been considered; an investigation of other sulfidic zinc ores, such as chalcopryite, bornite, enargite, and others would be desirable in this connection. In the oxidation zone cadmium is found in the smithsonite and in minute quantities in the calcite. In other zinc minerals cadmium is practically not found. There are 5 tables and 24 references, 20 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii AN UzSSR i Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Institute of Geology AS UzSSR and (Soviet) Central Asia State University imeni V. I. Lenin)
January 10, 1958

SUBMITTED:
Card 2/2

YENIKEYEV, M.R.

Galenites from the southwestern Kara-Mazar Mountains.
Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.min.ob-va no.13:14-34 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Galena)

YENIKEYEV, M.R.

~~_____~~
Rhodonite from the Altyn-Tepkan region. Zap. Uz. otd. Vses.
min. ob-va no.14:154-160 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Kurama Range—Rhodonite)

YENIKEYEV, M.R.

Beaverite from the Altyn-Topkan deposit. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.249.
Geol. nauki no.21:36-39 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

YENIKEYEV, M.R.

Linarites in the sou. western Karamazar Mountains. Zap. Uz.
otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.16:24-29 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

NASRITDINOV, Kh.N.; YENIKEYEV, M.V.

Effect of high external temperature and insolation on
the blood supply to the stomach and pancreas. Med. zhur.
Uzb. no.9:23-24 S :62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.S.
Sadykov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

SADYKOV, A.S., prof.; YENIKHEYEV, M.V., aspirant

Influence of high external temperature in the surrounding environment and of solar radiation on the external secretory function of the pancreas. Report No.1. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:23-25 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HEAT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(SOLAR RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PANCREAS—SECRETIONS)

YENIKEYEV, M.V., aspirant

Method for obtaining pancreatic juice. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:25-27
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.S.Sadykov)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo medits'nskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS--SECRECTIONS)

YENIKEYEV, M.V., aspirant

Effect of dehydration of the body on the exocrine function of the pancreas in the dog. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:62-65 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. A.S.Sadykov)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PANCREAS--SECRECTIONS) (BODY FLUIDS)

GRIBIN, A. A.; YENIKYEV, N. B.

"Ways of Improving the Top Slicing Method"
Tsvet. Met., 14, No. 1, 1939

Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951

YERMIKEYEV, N. E.,

"The Transportation of Ore and Earth to the
Surface of Mine Shafts by Mono-Rail and
Cable Telfers", Tsvet. Met. 14, No 2, Feb. 1939.

Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1939.

YENIKEYEV, N. B.

YENIKEYEV4N8

600

1. GRIBIN, A., YENIKEYEV, N.

2. USSR (600)

"Reserves of the Ural Copper-Mining Industry", Tsvet. Met. 14, No 9,
September 1939.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951

YENIKEYEV, N. B.

"Generalization of Experience in Exploitation of Steeply Dipping Ore Deposits by the Method of Top Slicing." Sub 12 Dec 47, Inst of Mining, Acad Sci USSR

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No. 457, 18 Apr 55

YENIKYEYEV, N.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Let us introduce a standardisation of design in the ore mining
industry. Gor.zhur. no.2:7-9 F'55. (MLRA 8:7)
(Mining engineering)

YENIKEYEV, N.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Transfer of an operating mine from an underground to an open-cut mining
method. Gor.zhur. no.7:20-24 JI '55. (MLRA 8:8)

(Ural Mountains--Mining engineering)

YENIKEYEV, N.B.; KOBAKHIDZE, V.N.; KULIK, G.T.; TREBUKOV, A.L.

Using a breakdown system with mined charges in mining hard ore
deposits. Gor.zhur. no.2:15-19 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Mining engineering)

YENIKYEV, N.B.; YERSHOV, N.H.

Scientific and technical conference on special mining methods. Gor.
shur no.2:79- P '57. (MLBA 10:4)
(Mining engineering)

YENIKEYEV, N.G.

SKOCHINSKIY, A.A.; TERPIGOREV, A.M.; SHEVYAKOV, L.D.; SERGEYEV, A.A.;
ZAKHAROV, P.A.; USEV, S.I.; AGOSHKOV, M.I.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.;
BRONNIKOV, D.M.; YENIKEYEV, N.B.; PROTOPOPOV, D.D.; SUDOPLATOV,
A.P.; BARON, L.I.; MAN'KOVSKIY, O.I.; NAZARCHIK, A.F.; TERPOGOSOV,
Z.A.; BARSUKOV, F.A.; POMORTSEV, A.D.; DEMIDYUK, G.P.; MOLCHANOV,
P.V.; MAKSIMOVA, Ye.P.; GRIBIN, A.A.; BARONENKOV, A.V.; SINDAROVSKIY,
N.S.; BOGOMOLOV, V.I.; KHODOV, L.V.; MOSKAL'KOV, Ye.F.; GONCHAROV,
T.I.

Aleksandr Vasil'evich Kovazhenkov; obituary. Bezop. truda v prem.
1 no.12:35 D '57. (MIRA 12:3)

(Kovazhenkov, Aleksandr Vasil'evich, 1906-1957)

14(5)

AUTHORS:

Agoshkov, M. I., Corresponding Member, SOV/30-50-12-3/46
AS USSR, Yonikayev, N. B., Candidate of Technical Science:

TITLE:

Mining-Technical Problems in Opening the Kurskaya Magnetic
Anomaly (Gornotekhnicheskiye problemy. otkrytiya Kurskoy
magnitnoy anomalii).

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 12, pp 10-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The ore deposits in Kursk are situated favorably from a geographical point of view (Fig 1), apart from the fact that there are immense supplies of high quality. The industrial opening proceeds very slowly in consequence of very complicated and unusual mining-geological conditions of the basin. The predominant majority of the rich ore deposits are situated at a great depth under a mass of irrigated rocks. The opening of the deposits, under these conditions, requires enormous investments of capital and the solution of a number of complicated problems concerning the draining as well as the organization of special methods of level mining down to a depth of 900 m and the reinforcement under a heavy pressure. Many of these problems are entirely new both to Soviet and foreign science and technology. The structure of the mass lying over the ore deposit can be seen in figures 2 and 3.

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Mining-Technical Problems in Opening the Kurskaya
Magnetic Anomaly

SOV/30-58-12-3/46

During the next years an extension of the geological and hydrogeological researches with respect to engineering will be necessary. The participation of the following institutions and organizations will be necessary in order to carry out the researches: Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR (Mining Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR), as the co-ordinating main institute, Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) and Institut merzlotovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Frost Science of the AS USSR), Laboratoriya gidrogeologicheskikh problem im. F. P. Savarenskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Hydrogeological Problems imeni F. P. Savarenskiy of the AS USSR), Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov), Belgorodskaya zheleznorudnaya ekspeditsiya Glavnogo geologicheskogo upravleniya pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR (Belgorod Iron-Ore Expedition of the Main Geological Administration of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR), Krivorozhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut (Krivoy Rog Scientific Research Institute of Ore-Rocks) and

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Mining-Technical Problems in Opening the Kurskaya
Magnetic Anomaly

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many others. More than 14 planning and constructing
organizations and works are to take part in carrying out
the planning and constructing works. There are 3 figures.

Card 3/3

AGOSHKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; YENIKHEYEV, Nigmatulla Bikmukhametovich;
BOYARSKIY, V.A., red.izd-va

[Kursk Magnetic Anomaly] Kurskaia magnitnaia anomalii.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 38 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly)

18(5),14(5)
AUTHORS:

SOV/127-59-2-4/21
Agoshkov, M.I., Member-Correspondent of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Yenikeyev, N.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Gromyko, A.A., Mining Engineer

TITLE:

Fundamental Problems Concerning the Opening and the Exploitation System of the Yakovlevskoye Deposit
(Osnovnyye voprosy vskrytiya i sistem razrabotki Yakovlevskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 15-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article is divided into the following subtitles: introduction; annual output and duration of the mine; organization of the operations and estimated indices; the way of opening and the dimensions of the mining fields; dimensions of the shafts' cross-sections and the ways of opening them; selection of the exploitation system and the height of the floors; exploitation of the Pokrovskoye Deposits underground transportation, lift questions, and ven-

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SOV/127-59-2-4/21

Fundamental Problems Concerning the Opening as Well as the Exploitation System of the **Yakovlevskoye Deposit**

tilation of the galleries; angles of displacement of the useless rock. The influx of subsoil water is estimated to be 8,000 or 9,000 cu m/h (water coefficient 4 or 4.5 cu m/t) which is said to be a comparatively small problem in comparison with e.g. the bauxite mines of the Northern Ural where the water coefficient is 30 to 50 cu m/t. The industrial utilization of the mine is said to require extraordinarily complex technical and organizational preparations. The points of disagreement between the 2 project institutes engaged in the work (the Yuzhgiproruda of Khar'kov and the Institute of Mining attached to the Soviet Academy of Sciences) are:
 1) the way of opening and the dimensions of the mine fields; 2) dimensions of the shafts' cross-sections; 3) selection of the floor height and of exploitation system; 4) succession of operations at **Yakovlevskoye** and **Pokrovskoye mines**; 5) ~~displacement~~ **angles of the useless**

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SOV/127-59-2-4/21

Fundamental Problems Concerning the Opening as Well as the Exploitation System of the **Yakovlevskoye Deposit**

rock. The overall length of the **Yakovlevskoye deposits** is 40 km. To date, a 10 km long area has been examined thoroughly. Estimated annual output is 15 million tons. The Institute of Mining of the Academy pleads for a simultaneous exploitation of both fields (**Yakovlevskoye, Pokrovskoye**). In such case the annual output would be 17 million tons (12 from **Yakovlevskoye**, 5 from **Pokrovskoye**). Six floors are planned to be cut. The annual sinking rate of the floors starts at 2.5 m and reaches 27 m at the 6-th floor. The mine will be exhausted in 45 or 50 years. The efficiency of an underground worker is estimated to be 15 tons per 6-hour shift. - The mining area is crossed by the **Vorskla River**. - There will be 4 operation zones on the surface. The Northern Zone (Nr 1) will be 4 km long, the Southern one (Nr 4) 7.5 km, both of them being placed outside of the **Vorskla River valley**. The zone Nr 1 is to be the

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. Fundamental Problems Concerning the Opening as Well as the Exploitation System of the **Yakovlevskoye Deposit**

first to begin operations. The Academy recommends to construct one central operational and auxiliary set of shafts. The elevators should have 2 cages each, holding 70 persons. The skips will be of the bottom-unloading type and each of them will have a 50 ton capacity. Output - and auxiliary shafts are to have a 6.5 m cross-section clearance. Auxiliary and ventilation shafts of the mine at Pokrov are planned to have a 4 m cross-section clearance. Besides the standard methods used in digging shafts, freezing, cementation and drilling methods are also taken into consideration. Floor heights should not exceed 50 or 60 m. Exploitation work on the first floor, containing about 270 million tons of ore, will take 20 years, while that of the 2nd floor containing about 186 million tons will take 11 years. The **Pokrovskoye deposits** are estimated to be 500 million tons. Trucks used in the mine will have a 25

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- Fundamental Problems Concerning the Opening as Well as the Exploitation System of the **Yakovlevskoye Deposit**

ton capacity and will be electric. The amount of air needed in the **Yakovlevskoye mine** will be about 630 cu m/sec and 200 cu m/sec in **Pokrovskoye mine**. The depression in the **Yakovlevskoye mine** will be 600 to 650 mm of the water column, 400 to 450 mm in the **Pokrovskoye mine**. Professor S.G. Avershin recommends to take 50 or 55 grades as the most suitable angle for the displacement of useless rock lying above the **Yakovlevskoye ore strata**. The mean angle of displacement must be 45 grades. There are 2 tables and 4 schematic diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR (Institute of Mining, attached to the Soviet Academy of Sciences)

Card 5/5

AGOSHKOV, M.I.; YENIKEYEV, N.B.; GROMYKO, A.A.

Comment on E.A. Vasil'ev's observations. Gor. zhur. no.4:78-79
Ep '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Kursk Province—Mining engineering)
(Vasil'ev, E.A.)

YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KOZLOV, A.L.; SAVCHENKO, V.P.; YELIN, N.D.; ALEK SIN, A.G.;
MAK SIMOV, S.P.; DAKHNOV, V.N.; SHMELEV, A.A.; KOZHUKHOV, V.A.;
ANDRIANOV, N.I.; KOPOSOV, I.A.; YENIKSHIN, P.N.; KALANTAROV, A.P.,
vedushchiy red.; TROPIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Efficient method of prospecting for gas fields; studies of the
temporary commission of the State Scientific and Technical
Committee of the U.S.S.R.] Ratsional'naya metodika razvedki
gazovykh mestorozhdenii; materialy vremennoi komissii GNTK SSSR.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1960. 125 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii
komitet.
(Gas, Natural) (Prospecting)

ZUBOV, I.P.; YENIKEYEV, P.M.; GRATSIANOVA, O.P.

Present status of and trends in oil and gas prospecting. Geol.
nefti i gaza 3 no.8:1-7 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR.
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; DIKENSHTYIN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY,
L.G.; ZUBOV, I.P.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.

Problem of prospecting for oil in western Uzbekistan. Geol.
nefti i gaza 5 no.7:7-12 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Glavnoye
geologo-razvedochnoye upravleniye Uzbekskoy SSR i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy naftyanoy
institut.

(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.;
ZUBOV, I.P.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.

Trends in geologic prospecting for oil and gas in the Uzbek S.S.R.
Trudy VNIGNI no.35:7-26 '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.; EVENTOV, Ya.S.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.;
NEVOLIN, N.V.

More on the problem of drilling extra-deep holes in the Caspian
Lowland. Razved. i okh. nedr 29 no.9:17-20 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut (for Ayzenshtadt).
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (for Eventov).
3. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskyy komitet SSSR (for Yenikeyev).
4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (for Lipovetskiy, Novolin).

DIKENSHTeyN, G.Kh.; YERIKHEYEV, P.N.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.

Development of petroleum production in Central Asia. Geol. nef'ti i
gaza 8 no.9:37-43 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy nef'tyanoy
institut, Moskva, Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet SSSR i Sredaz-
sovmarkhoz.

YENIKEYEV, P.N.; KOZLOV, F.T.; YAVKIN, P.Ye.

Oil and gas resources of Central Asia and prospects for their development. Geol.nefti i gaza 9 no.2:1-5 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskoy komitet SSSR, Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskoy institut i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

MIRCHINK, M.F.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DIKENSHTYIN, G.Kh.; YENIKHEYEV,
P.N.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KIROV, V.A.; L'VOV, M.S.,
MAKSIMOV, S.P.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., red.

[Geological prerequisites for the development of the
petroleum- and gas-production industry of the U.S.S.R.]
Geologicheskie predposylki razvitiia neftegazodobyvaiu-
shchei promyshlennosti SSSR. Leningrad, Nedra, 1965. 112 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A; DUBININ, A.Z.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.;
SMIRNOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLIN, Kh.G.; EVENTOV, Ya.S.; EZDRIN, M.B.;
SEYFUL'-MULYUKOV, R.B.

Outlooks of a new oil and gas producing center in the Caspian
Lowland and adjacent regions. Geol. nefiti i gaza 9 no.1:1-8
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet SSSR; Vsesoyuznyy
neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut,
Leningrad; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skaya geologorazve-
dochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva; Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya
laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv
neftegazonosnosti i Nizhnevolzhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut geologii i geofiziki.

MIRCHINK, M.F.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DIKENSHTYRN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV,
P.N.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KIROV, V.A.; L'VOV, M.S.;
MAKSIMOV, S.P.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., red.

[Geological prerequisites for the development of oil and
gas production in the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskie predposylki
razvitiia neftegazodobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti SSSR.
Leningrad, Nedra, 1965. 112 p. (MIRA 19:1)

FEL'DSHTYU, L.M., inzh.; MAGID, B.G., inzh.; YENIKHEYEV, R.Kh., inzh.

Selecting the most efficient sizes of tower hoists.
Mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 22 no.9:5-8 S '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Trest Vostoknenezavodmontazh i Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'stva.
(Hoisting machinery)

FEL'DSHTEYN, L.M., inzh.; MAGID, B.M., inzh.; YENIKEYEV, R.Kh., inzh.;
DYUKAREV, P.Z., inzh.

Selecting effective means for mechanizing the assembly of equipment
and structural elements of petroleum refining enterprises. Trudy
BashNIISTroi no.1:5-108 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

YENIKEYEVA, R.A.

Importance of tomographic study for detection of early forms of
tuberculous coxitis. Sbor. trud. Uz. nauch.-issl. tub. inst. 3:
141-145 '57. (MIRA 14:5)

(HIP JOINT—TUBERCULOSIS)

BUCHATSKIY, Ye.G.; ~~YENIKHEYEV~~, R.N.; BEZRUKOV, V.M.; KONSTANTINOV, G.V.;
SHEVYREV, S.A.; MEDVEDEV, I.I.

Calculated seismicity of single-story framed industrial buildings.
Prom. stroi. 41 no.6:35-37 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. *Explain the importance of the following factors in the development of a country's economy:*
 (a) *Human resources*
 (b) *Capital resources*
 (c) *Technology*
 (d) *Infrastructure*
 (e) *Government policy*
 (f) *International trade*
 (g) *Investment*
 (h) *Education*
 (i) *Healthcare*
 (j) *Environment*
 (k) *Democracy*
 (l) *Corruption*
 (m) *Religion*
 (n) *Culture*
 (o) *Language*
 (p) *History*
 (q) *Geography*
 (r) *Climate*
 (s) *Soil*
 (t) *Water*
 (u) *Energy*
 (v) *Transportation*
 (w) *Communication*
 (x) *Finance*
 (y) *Law*
 (z) *Justice*
 (aa) *Peace*
 (ab) *Stability*
 (ac) *Unity*
 (ad) *Cooperation*
 (ae) *Competition*
 (af) *Innovation*
 (ag) *Research*
 (ah) *Development*
 (ai) *Growth*
 (aj) *Progress*
 (ak) *Success*
 (al) *Failure*
 (am) *Challenge*
 (an) *Opportunity*
 (ao) *Risk*
 (ap) *Uncertainty*
 (aq) *Complexity*
 (ar) *Interdependence*
 (as) *Globalization*
 (at) *Regionalization*
 (au) *Localization*
 (av) *Urbanization*
 (aw) *Ruralization*
 (ax) *Industrialization*
 (ay) *Serviceization*
 (az) *Informationization*
 (ba) *Knowledgeization*
 (bb) *Digitization*
 (bc) *Networkization*
 (bd) *Virtualization*
 (be) *Automation*
 (bf) *Robotization*
 (bg) *Artificialization*
 (bh) *Biologization*
 (bi) *Nanotechnology*
 (bj) *Space exploration*
 (bk) *Deep-sea exploration*
 (bl) *Outer-space exploration*
 (bm) *Interplanetary exploration*
 (bn) *Interstellar exploration*
 (bo) *Galactic exploration*
 (bp) *Universe exploration*
 (bq) *Existential exploration*
 (br) *Transcendental exploration*
 (bs) *Metaphysical exploration*
 (bt) *Philosophical exploration*
 (bu) *Religious exploration*
 (bv) *Spiritual exploration*
 (bw) *Mystical exploration*
 (bx) *Esoteric exploration*
 (by) *Occult exploration*
 (bz) *Paranormal exploration*
 (ca) *Supernatural exploration*
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 (gl) *Spells exploration*
 (gm) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (gn) *Sorcery exploration*
 (go) *Wizardry exploration*
 (gp) *Enchantment exploration*
 (gq) *Magical exploration*
 (gr) *Enchanted exploration*
 (gs) *Spells exploration*
 (gt) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (gu) *Sorcery exploration*
 (gv) *Wizardry exploration*
 (gw) *Enchantment exploration*
 (gx) *Magical exploration*
 (gy) *Enchanted exploration*
 (gz) *Spells exploration*
 (ha) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (hb) *Sorcery exploration*
 (hc) *Wizardry exploration*
 (hd) *Enchantment exploration*
 (he) *Magical exploration*
 (hf) *Enchanted exploration*
 (hg) *Spells exploration*
 (hh) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (hi) *Sorcery exploration*
 (hj) *Wizardry exploration*
 (hk) *Enchantment exploration*
 (hl) *Magical exploration*
 (hm) *Enchanted exploration*
 (hn) *Spells exploration*
 (ho) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (hp) *Sorcery exploration*
 (hq) *Wizardry exploration*
 (hr) *Enchantment exploration*
 (hs) *Magical exploration*
 (ht) *Enchanted exploration*
 (hu) *Spells exploration*
 (hv) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (hw) *Sorcery exploration*
 (hx) *Wizardry exploration*
 (hy) *Enchantment exploration*
 (hz) *Magical exploration*
 (ia) *Enchanted exploration*
 (ib) *Spells exploration*
 (ic) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (id) *Sorcery exploration*
 (ie) *Wizardry exploration*
 (if) *Enchantment exploration*
 (ig) *Magical exploration*
 (ih) *Enchanted exploration*
 (ii) *Spells exploration*
 (ij) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (ik) *Sorcery exploration*
 (il) *Wizardry exploration*
 (im) *Enchantment exploration*
 (in) *Magical exploration*
 (io) *Enchanted exploration*
 (ip) *Spells exploration*
 (iq) *Witchcraft exploration*
 (ir) *Sorcery exploration*
 (is) *Wizardry exploration*
 (it) *Enchantment exploration*
 (iu) *Magical exploration*
 (iv)

TITLE Electrochemical concentration methods in the analysis of bismuth

¹ determination, polarography

graphically: $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$; $\frac{1}{3} \times 100 = 33\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25$; $\frac{1}{5} \times 100 = 20$; $\frac{1}{6} \times 100 = 16\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{1}{7} \times 100 = 14\frac{2}{7}$; $\frac{1}{8} \times 100 = 12\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{9} \times 100 = 11\frac{1}{9}$; $\frac{1}{10} \times 100 = 10$; $\frac{1}{11} \times 100 = 9\frac{1}{11}$; $\frac{1}{12} \times 100 = 8\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{13} \times 100 = 7\frac{6}{13}$; $\frac{1}{14} \times 100 = 7\frac{1}{7}$; $\frac{1}{15} \times 100 = 6\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{1}{16} \times 100 = 6\frac{1}{8}$; $\frac{1}{17} \times 100 = 5\frac{8}{17}$; $\frac{1}{18} \times 100 = 5\frac{5}{9}$; $\frac{1}{19} \times 100 = 5\frac{5}{19}$; $\frac{1}{20} \times 100 = 5$; $\frac{1}{21} \times 100 = 4\frac{4}{7}$; $\frac{1}{22} \times 100 = 4\frac{4}{11}$; $\frac{1}{23} \times 100 = 4\frac{4}{23}$; $\frac{1}{24} \times 100 = 4\frac{1}{6}$; $\frac{1}{25} \times 100 = 4$; $\frac{1}{26} \times 100 = 3\frac{7}{13}$; $\frac{1}{27} \times 100 = 3\frac{7}{27}$; $\frac{1}{28} \times 100 = 3\frac{5}{7}$; $\frac{1}{29} \times 100 = 3\frac{3}{29}$; $\frac{1}{30} \times 100 = 3\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{31} \times 100 = 3\frac{1}{31}$; $\frac{1}{32} \times 100 = 3\frac{1}{8}$; $\frac{1}{33} \times 100 = 3\frac{1}{3}$; $\frac{1}{34} \times 100 = 2\frac{17}{17}$; $\frac{1}{35} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{7}$; $\frac{1}{36} \times 100 = 2\frac{8}{9}$; $\frac{1}{37} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{37}$; $\frac{1}{38} \times 100 = 2\frac{5}{19}$; $\frac{1}{39} \times 100 = 2\frac{4}{13}$; $\frac{1}{40} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{5}$; $\frac{1}{41} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{41}$; $\frac{1}{42} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{21}$; $\frac{1}{43} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{43}$; $\frac{1}{44} \times 100 = 2\frac{1}{11}$; $\frac{1}{45} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{9}$; $\frac{1}{46} \times 100 = 2\frac{1}{23}$; $\frac{1}{47} \times 100 = 2\frac{2}{47}$; $\frac{1}{48} \times 100 = 2\frac{1}{12}$; $\frac{1}{49} \times 100 = 2\frac{1}{7}$; $\frac{1}{50} \times 100 = 2$; $\frac{1}{51} \times 100 = 1\frac{4}{51}$; $\frac{1}{52} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{13}$; $\frac{1}{53} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{53}$; $\frac{1}{54} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{27}$; $\frac{1}{55} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{11}$; $\frac{1}{56} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{7}$; $\frac{1}{57} \times 100 = 1\frac{3}{19}$; $\frac{1}{58} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{29}$; $\frac{1}{59} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{59}$; $\frac{1}{60} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{1}{61} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{61}$; $\frac{1}{62} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{31}$; $\frac{1}{63} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{9}$; $\frac{1}{64} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{16}$; $\frac{1}{65} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{13}$; $\frac{1}{66} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{6}$; $\frac{1}{67} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{67}$; $\frac{1}{68} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{17}$; $\frac{1}{69} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{23}$; $\frac{1}{70} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{7}$; $\frac{1}{71} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{71}$; $\frac{1}{72} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{18}$; $\frac{1}{73} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{73}$; $\frac{1}{74} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{37}$; $\frac{1}{75} \times 100 = 1\frac{4}{15}$; $\frac{1}{76} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{19}$; $\frac{1}{77} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{7}$; $\frac{1}{78} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{39}$; $\frac{1}{79} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{79}$; $\frac{1}{80} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{8}$; $\frac{1}{81} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{9}$; $\frac{1}{82} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{41}$; $\frac{1}{83} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{83}$; $\frac{1}{84} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{12}$; $\frac{1}{85} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{17}$; $\frac{1}{86} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{43}$; $\frac{1}{87} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{87}$; $\frac{1}{88} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{11}$; $\frac{1}{89} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{89}$; $\frac{1}{90} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{9}$; $\frac{1}{91} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{13}$; $\frac{1}{92} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{23}$; $\frac{1}{93} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{93}$; $\frac{1}{94} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{47}$; $\frac{1}{95} \times 100 = 1\frac{2}{19}$; $\frac{1}{96} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{16}$; $\frac{1}{97} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{97}$; $\frac{1}{98} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{49}$; $\frac{1}{99} \times 100 = 1\frac{1}{99}$; $\frac{1}{100} \times 100 = 1$; $\frac{1}{101} \times 100 = 0\frac{99}{101}$; $\frac{1}{102} \times 100 = 0\frac{50}{51}$; $\frac{1}{103} \times 100 = 0\frac{97}{103}$; $\frac{1}{104} \times 100 = 0\frac{25}{26}$; $\frac{1}{105} \times 100 = 0\frac{20}{21}$; $\frac{1}{106} \times 100 = 0\frac{49}{53}$; $\frac{1}{107} \times 100 = 0\frac{94}{107}$; $\frac{1}{108} \times 100 = 0\frac{25}{27}$; $\frac{1}{109} \times 100 = 0\frac{91}{109}$; $\frac{1}{110} \times 100 = 0\frac{10}{11}$; $\frac{1}{111} \times 100 = 0\frac{90}{111}$; $\frac{1}{112} \times 100 = 0\frac{12}{28}$; $\frac{1}{113} \times 100 = 0\frac{88}{113}$; $\frac{1}{114} \times 100 = 0\frac{25}{29}$; $\frac{1}{115} \times 100 = 0\frac{20}{23}$; $\frac{1}{116} \times 100 = 0\frac{49}{29}$; $\frac{1}{117} \times 100 = 0\frac{85}{117}$; $\frac{1}{118} \times 100 = 0\frac{50}{59}$; $\frac{1}{119} \times 100 = 0\frac{10}{13}$; $\frac{1}{120} \times 100 = 0\frac{8}{15}$; $\frac{1}{121} \times 100 = 0\frac{90}{121}$; $\frac{1}{122} \times 100 = 0\frac{50}{61}$; $\frac{1}{123} \times 100 = 0\frac{81}{123}$; $\frac{1}{124} \times 100 = 0\frac{25}{31}$; $\frac{1}{125} \times 100 = 0\frac{8}{15}$; $\frac{1}{126} \times 100 = 0\frac{12}{31}$; $\frac{1}{127} \times 100 = 0\frac{79}{127}$; $\frac{1}{128} \times 100 = 0\frac{25}{32}$; $\frac{1}{129} \times 100 = 0\frac{77}{129}$; $\frac{1}{130} \times 100 = 0\frac{7}{13}$; $\frac{1}{131} \times 100 = 0\frac{76}{131}$; $\frac{1}{132} \times 100 = 0\frac{12}{33}$; $\frac{1}{133} \times 100 = 0\frac{75}{133}$; $\frac{1}{134} \times 100 = 0\frac{25}{34}$; $\frac{1}{135} \times 100 = 0\frac{20}{27}$; $\frac{1}{136} \times 100 = 0\frac{49}{34}$; $\frac{1}{137} \times 100 = 0\frac{73}{137}$; $\frac{1}{138} \times 100 = 0\frac{50}{69}$; $\frac{1}{139} \times 100 = 0\frac{72}{139}$; $\frac{1}{140} \times 100 = 0\frac{7}{14}$; $\frac{1}{141} \times 100 = 0\frac{71}{141}$; $\frac{1}{142} \times 100 = 0$

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OTHER: 001

2/2

AUTHOR: Yenikeev, S.B.; Myagkov, V.Ya.; Rvachev, V.P. 90-58-7-2/8

TITLE: Critical Comments on K.N. Kulizade's Article and the Article by G.M. Stepanov and I.I. Ginzburg (Kriticheskiye zamechaniya po stat'ye K.N. Kulizade i stat'ye G.M. Stepanova i I.I. Ginzburga)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy Byulleten', 1958, Nr 7, PP 7-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with both Kulizade's formula for the standardization of electric power consumption in depth-pumping oil production and with Stepanov and Ginzburg's objections and criticisms of the above. Kulizade's formula, the method used by the Orgenergoneft's offices and O.P. Shishkin's formula are compared and the following conclusions are drawn: the Orgenergoneft' method is the most exact of existing methods, but it must be checked for how long the specific power consumption curves based on a previous detailed study of "typical" wells are in fact viable. The use of semi-empirical formulae is justified in spite of their inaccuracy due to the ease and speed with which they can be applied. A modified version of Kulizade's formula would be of great use; the modification

Card 1/2

90-58-7-2/8

Critical Comments on K.N. Kulizade's Article and the Article by G.M. Stepanov and I.I. Ginzburg (Kriticheskiye zamechaniya po stat'ye K.N. Kulizade i stat'ye G.M. Stepanova i I.I. Ginzburga)

consisting of a more exact evaluation of the k-factor. The authors obtained good results using the formula:

$$k = \frac{E_{dal} - 24 P_0 n}{2.73 Q_{zh} \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

where E_{dal} = daily electric consumption, Q_{zh} = daily yield of the well, $P_0 = 0.02$, coefficient taken from Kulizade's Table 1 and n = number of strokes per minute of the pump piston. There are 5 tables, 2 graphs and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

1. Electric power--Consumption 2. Electric power--Standards

YENIKEYEV, S.B.

Nomograms for determining the specific consumption of electric energy in petroleum and petroleum products pipelining. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.4:7-9 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Bashkirskeye nefteprovodnoye upravleniye.

YEMIKEYEV, S.B.

Concerning the structure of the electric power unit norms for
petroleum products pipelines. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod.
no.1:16-18 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Uralo-Sibirskoye nefteprovodnoye upravleniye.

11 D

Use of plant-growth-stimulating substances for raising the yield of culture plants. I. I. Tumanov, B. G. Knikeyev, and A. A. Lisandr. *Soviet Agron.* 4, No. 7, 26-32 (1940). Spraying with 0.0005% solns. of indolebutyric, naphthylacetic, and indoleacetic acids or 0.001% triiodobenzoic acid, especially at the flowering period, increased the yield of alfalfa and oats; wheat failed to respond. A brief review of plant hormones is given. G. M. Kozolapoff

ASAC-55.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YENIKHEYEV, S. G.

"The Influence of Water Conditions, Density of Plant Distribution, and Physiologically-Active Substances on the Fertility of Lucerne," Sub. 20 Jun 47, Inst of Physiology of Plants imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No.457, 18 Apr 55

YENIKEYEV, S.G.; BOTALEVA, N.N.

Effect of mineral nutrition on the yield and sugar content of sugar
beets grown by irrigation and dry farming in Issyk Kul Province.
Trudy Biol. inst. KirPAN SSSR no. 4:59-65 '51. (MLRA 9:10)
(ISSYK KUL PROVINCE--SUGAR BEETS)